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ONE HUNDRED REASONS

WHY EVERY MAN WHO LOVES GOOD GOVERNMENT, HUMAN RIGHTS, ECONOMY, HONESTY, PROGRESS, FREEDOM OF SPEECH, FREEDOM OF THE PRESS, LIBERTY, EQUALITY, AND FRATERNITY, SHOULD VOTE FOR THE RE-ELECTION OF PRESIDENT GRANT.

NOMINATION.

1. Because the Convention which renominated President Grant represented the people more perfectly than any other similar convention which has ever been held, and though the delegates numbered seven hundred and fifty, there were not thirty office-holders among them. Their nomination of Grant was unanimous, spontaneous, and enthusiastic, as was also his nomination in 1868.

2. Because a triumphal ratification of this nomination by the people at the polls will also carry with it a Republican Congress, and will insure as a Republican Cabinet of such able Secretaries as George S. Boutwell and those of the other Departments.

REPUBLICAN MEASURES.

3. Because the measures of the administration have been so admirable that the Cincinnati-Baltimore platform, so far as it contains anything really worthy, is only in accordance with Republican action, the spirit of Republicanism being always progressive, and its policy always extending and modifying itself as the exigencies of the nation or the wants of the people require it.

FOREIGN RELATIONS AND POLICY.

4. Because President Grant has maintained our rights with every foreign power, and kept the peace with all the world; and this while preserving our national dignity in all its extent, and receiving and reciprocating all national courtesies and amenities, though wars and revolutions in Europe and on this side of the Atlantic, have rendered such a course a task only to be executed by wisdom and statesmanship of the highest order.

5. Because President Grant has negotiated far more favorably with England than preceding administrations, and has introduced the principle of arbitration in the settlement of differences between nations, which will inure to the interests of peace and the happiness of the world. It will establish a new epoch of justice and comity among nations.

6. Because President Grant has evinced in his messages a complete conception of that foreign policy which the interests of America demand, and which national justice and honor require. The Monroe Doctrine receives his full sanction, and in relation to it he says: "The time is not far distant when, in the natural course of events, the European political connection with this continent will cease. The colonial dependencies (of trans-Atlantic governments) are no longer regarded as subject to transfer from one European power to another. When the present relation of colonies ceases they are to become independent powers, exercising the right of choice and self-control in the determination of their future condition and relation with other powers."

PUBLIC DEBT AND ITS REDUCTION.

7. Because the present administration found a debt, exclusive of interest, amounting to \$2,700,000,000, and from the 1st of March, 1869, to July 1, 1872, (three years and five months,) paid \$333,976,916.33 of it.

8. Because, while during the whole administration of Andrew Johnson, this debt was only reduced \$13,655,668, the reduction under Grant for forty-one months has been \$8,349,422 each month.

9. Because the administration has already paid 13 21-100 per cent. of the whole debt, and at that rate not a vestige of it will remain in twenty-one years.

10. Because this has been accomplished when Grant found prices inflated, trade deranged, the country flooded with paper money worth from 35 to 71 cents on the dollar, the opposition declaring the debt could never be paid, some of the leaders demanding repudiation, and a National Democratic Convention insisting its payment should not be made in coin.

11. Because the republican party is the only one which can be depended upon for a certain, prompt, and faithful payment of the public debt. For the same reason our public credit depends upon the Republicans.

REDUCTION OF TAXES.

12. Because, while under Johnson, the annual internal taxes and customs duties were \$355,885,560.99, under Grant, these taxes have been reduced at an average of \$187,738,409.09 each year of his administration.

13. Because, except on whiskey, beer, tobacco and a portion of the stamp tax, internal taxes are almost entirely abolished, and the President says in one of his messages that, "by steadiness in our present course there is no reason why, in a few short years, the national tax-gatherer may not disappear from the door of the citizen almost entirely."

14. Because it has been one of the cardinal principles of this Administration to reduce taxation as much as was compatible with the public interests, and how faithfully this has been done, is illustrated by the fact that, if the average rates of taxation, during the last three years of Johnson's administration had been continued and extended over the past three years of Grant's administration, the receipts into the Treasury would have been greater than they were by the sum of \$288,800,000, all of which immense amount has been left in the pockets of the people, being at the rate of \$96,266,666 a year.

SAVING OF INTEREST.

15. Because the saving of interest made by this Administration has been \$22,401,037 in coin each year.

16. Because \$300,000,000, of bonds have been refunded at 4½ and 5 per cent., thus saving an annual interest of \$5,000,000, and up to the maturity of the new bonds will save \$20,000,000, and lead to the refunding of \$1,000,000 more at still lower interest.

17. Because the premium on gold, which ranged as high as forty per cent. when Grant was elected President has been as low under his administration as eleven per cent.

TEA AND COFFEE.

18. Because this Administration, mindful of the universal consumption of tea and coffee among all classes, poor as well as rich, has made these articles

wholly free, choosing rather to tax the luxuries of wealth than the comforts of the workman.

19. Because, by this beneficent and republican legislation, the people are relieved of a burden of \$18,000,000 a year, most of it paid by the working classes, who are equal consumers of tea and coffee with the rich, and who constitute by far the greatest number of purchasers.

PENSIONS TO SOLDIERS.

20. Because, notwithstanding all the reductions which the Administration has made of the public debt and of the interest upon it, and of the public taxes, pensions to soldiers have been largely increased, and large appropriations have been made to improve rivers and harbors.

21. Because the Republican party is the only one which can be depended upon to continue to pay, during their whole existence, the pensions assigned to loyal soldiers, crippled and disabled in fighting against rebellion and treason, and the widows and orphans of those who offered up their lives on the altar of the freedom and union of this Republic.

COLLECTION OF TAXES.

22. Because, although under the present administration, the annual reduction of taxes has been \$137,738,409.09, collections have increased \$34,000,000 a year, thus showing the rigid accountability which has been introduced into the revenue service, and the honesty with which it has been conducted.

23. Because it is this administration which has consummated all these benefits, has honestly collected, wisely applied and accounted for the vast sums of money expended, has reduced the expenses, upheld the public credit, cheapened the interest, and made the greenbacks almost as good as gold, though only worth half their face under Andrew Johnson.

24. Because, while from March 1, 1866, to March 1, 1869, the last three years under Johnson, the total tax receipts from spirits, tobacco, fermented liquors, banks and bankers, gas, adhesive stamps and penalties were \$231,153,714, during the three years under Grant, from March 4, 1869, to March 1, 1872, they were \$329,550,958, showing a gain in favor of the administration of \$108,202,639, being over \$36,000,000 annually, or an increase of 47 per cent.

PURCHASE AND SUPPRESSION OF BONDS.

25. Because this administration under the admirable management and financial wisdom of Secretary Boutwell has effected a large saving of public money, and has made a large reduction of public indebtedness by the purchase and suppression of bonds to the amount of \$265,755,450. A saving has thus been made of \$15,147,308.24 in gold, and this without any derangement of the currency or detriment to the public credit, or breach of contract on the part of the Government.

REDUCTION OF EXPENSES.

26. Because, owing to the foregoing reductions the expenses this year are less for each individual than they were under Washington, and less than they were under any administration since, with only four exceptions, and in the case of these four the advantage is only apparent, and but a few cents.

27. Because, under Buchanan, in 1860, the population being 31,443,321, the expenses were \$1.95 for each person, and in 1871, under Grant, the population being 38,555,983, the expenses were \$1.76 for each person.

28. Because, while in 1860, the whole amount expended for public buildings, improvement of rivers and harbors, and other public works throughout the country, was only \$2,915,871.48, in 1871 the amount paid for such improvement was \$10,733,759.05, and making allowance for the increased payments of this kind, the expense *per capita* under Grant is as small as it has ever been since the foundation of the Government.

29. Because, while Trumbull said at the Cooper Institute that the expenses of the Government, in consequence of the increased population and increased demand, and aside from interest and pensions, ought not to be more than 33 per cent. greater than before the war, they are actually only 13 per cent. greater, being \$61,402,408.64 in 1860, and only \$68,684,615.92 in 1871.

30. Because the retrenchment and reform in Government expenses already so extensively carried out, wherever the public interests permit, will be continued in every possible direction, and direct taxation for national expenses will be soon wholly extinct.

31. Because this Administration has performed an admirable work, such as no Government on earth has ever previously exhibited—that of a vastly increased extinguishment of the public debt, and a very large simultaneous reduction of taxation.

COST OF COLLECTING THE REVENUE.

32. Because, under Republican rule, the cost of collecting the customs revenue has been reduced more than one half since 1860. In that year the per centage of cost to collections was \$4.25; in 1868, it was \$4.06; in 1870, it was \$3.20, and in 1871, it was \$3.11.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

33. Because Grant is the first President who ever recommended and inaugurated a system of Civil Service Reform which makes office dependent upon fairly conducted and competitive examinations; which makes dismission from the public service to depend upon misconduct, which leaves the attainment of office open to all classes of citizens alike, irrespective of political opinions and religious creeds, and which deprives the National Executive of all benefits to be derived from clerical appointments.

34. Because to adopt such a system and to put it in operation just on the eve of a Presidential election where the President is himself a candidate, shows how devoted he is to the free and unbiased rule of the people.

35. Because Grant has always disapproved of compulsory payment by the civil service of the Government of contributions for political purposes, or any arbitrary assessments for such purposes, expressly declaring that no officer of any kind should be dismissed or proscribed for repudiating such levies, thus leaving all untrammelled and entirely free. This is the action of every Department under Grant, and is exactly the reverse of preceding Democratic Administrations.

DEFAULTERS AND DEFALCATIONS.

36. Because delinquents and defaulters have been detected, pursued, convicted and punished under Grant with an energy and vigor unsurpassed by any preceding Administration, owing to increased vigilance in the scrutiny of accounts and a stern enforcement of the responsibilities of official station.

37. Because four-fifths of the cases of official delinquency and nine-tenths of the loss occasioned thereby, have been entailed through the corruption of officials, the responsibility for whose appointment rested upon the previous Administration, while the present Administration has exposed their dishonesty, removed them from office, and, as far as practicable, punished their crimes.

38. Because, under Grant, the Democratic rule in regard to official rascals has been reversed, and instead of going out of office with applause, they now go out of office to be incarcerated in a prison—for fully two-thirds of the embezzlers and defaulters who have been detected during the past three years are now in jail.

39. Because Secretary Boutwell, in a public speech fully vindicates the present Administration in comparison with others in regard to defaulters. He says appointees of Mr. Lincoln are defaulters to the

amount of \$929,000; of Mr. Johnson, \$1,753,600; of General Grant, \$84,531.

BALANCES OF APPROPRIATION.

40. Because one of the great financial reforms now in operation is due to the present Administration, and was established in accordance with the views and recommendations of Secretary Boutwell. This is to make every fiscal year pay its own expenses, and at the end of such period to cover all unexpended balances into the general national fund of the United States Treasury, from which they cannot be drawn except in accordance with an express act of Congress. Under Democratic rule, large balances annually remained in the Treasury which could be used by the Department or Bureau for which they were originally appropriated and even independent of the original appropriation. Now this is completely reformed, and the funds cannot be used improperly or corruptly, thus proving the honesty of the Administration and its fidelity to financial accuracy, integrity and economy.

INVESTIGATIONS.

41. Because, notwithstanding there were fourteen "investigations" instigated or rendered necessary by Democratic slander and misrepresentation, notwithstanding every means of scrutiny whether requiring persons, papers or national expense, were placed at the disposal of the most vindictive enemies of the Administration, notwithstanding weeks and months were consumed in the examination of all the witnesses they chose to call, the result was to show that the Government was untarnished with fraud or corruption.

AMNESTY.

42. Because the blatant amnesty cry of the Democrats is stopped by Grant's early recommendation of it, and its adoption by a Republican Congress. The vindictive and scandalous misrepresentation upon this subject by the nefarious coalition opposed to Grant is completely answered by Grant's own words in his message sent to Congress in December, 1870. "More than six years having elapsed," he says, "since the last hostile gun was fired between the armies then arrayed against each other, one for the preservation, the other for the destruction of the Union, it may well be considered whether it is not now time that the disabilities imposed by the fourteenth amendment should be removed." He goes on to argue the question at length, to the shame of the factions disorganizers who are guilty of such gross falsehood, respecting his views.

43. Because President Grant, while brave, conquering, and where necessity required it, inflexible in war and in peace, has been so magnanimous as to provoke criticism, and has shown kindness to Southern rebels that ought to crimson the cheeks of those who represent him as relentless and unforgiving. When Lee surrendered his sword, Grant said: "Tell your boys they can take their horses home with them to help them make their crops." When it was contemplated under Johnson to try Lee and his fellow officers for treason, Grant said: "General Lee and his officers and troops, who have been duly paroled cannot be arrested and tried for treason. I protest against their arrest."

44. Because the very men who represent Grant as opposed to amnesty show the hollowness of their pretensions, when they support for the Presidency, a man who, on the 1st of May, 1861, said: "When the rebellious traitors are scattered like leaves before an angry wind, *it must not be to return to peaceful and contented homes. They must find poverty at their fireside and see privation in the anxious eyes of mothers and the rags of children.*"

THE 13TH, 14TH AND 15TH AMENDMENTS.

45. Because the Republican party alone can maintain those constitutional amendments, which provide against the payment of the public debt contracted by the rebel States in their effort to destroy the Union, or to pay the former masters for their emancipated slaves, which amendments all the Greyleytes of the South, and many of them at the North, declare to be unconstitutional, and that they should be nullified.

46. Because the Republican party is wholly entitled to the transcendent renown of having conceived and established the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments, the great charters of personal liberty, the elective franchise, the right of self-government—each and all of them encountering the most envenomed, the fiercest and the most vindictive opposition in the power of the Democrats.

IMPARTIAL SUFFRAGE.

47. Because impartial suffrage, originated and, after many an embittered contest, established by the Republican party, has been protected and maintained by this administration, and will surely be impaired, obstructed and prevented unless Grant is re-elected.

48. Because President Grant, from the commencement of the rebellion, has been a decided and most earnest friend of suffrage for the colored man, and in his Inaugural of March 4, 1869, he expressed himself thus emphatically concerning the 15th amendment. "The question of suffrage is one which is likely to agitate the public so long as a portion of the citizens of the nation are excluded from its privileges in any State. It seems to me desirable that the question should be settled now, and I entertain the hope and express the desire that it may be by the ratification of the 15th article of amendment to the constitution." Not contented with these timely and effective words, he addressed a message to Congress on the ratification of the amendment, and made it a medium of counsel and encouragement to the enfranchised race, and of appeal to the nation in their behalf.

PUBLIC CREDIT.

49. Because the credit of the country has constantly improved under this administration, the price of American securities has steadily advanced, and the appreciation of our paper money is marked by the fall of gold from \$1.32 in 1869 to \$1.11 in 1872.

50. Because through the wise management of this administration, American securities are equal in value to gold, although they were 17 per cent. below it; and even that violent Democratic partisan, James Brooks, was constrained to admit that "our public credit has been lifted to an enviable position throughout the whole world."

INDIAN POLICY.

51. Because a new policy has been adopted by the present administration in our national relations with the Indians, the policy of kindness, conciliation and peace, whereby during the past three years more than 80,000 Indians have been brought under the supervision of our government, and in all the immense extent of territory which yet intervenes between the settled portions of the country, not more than 50,000 roaming Indians are yet remaining in it to be reached.

52. Because through the special efforts and direction of the administration large numbers of Indians are being persuaded to cultivate the lands of their reservations, and there are carpenters, blacksmiths, farmers, millers and teachers to the number of 900 among them for the purpose of instruction.

53. Because Grant prefers to expend small amounts of money to pacify, civilize and instruct the Indians,

rather than millions upon millions, as heretofore, to infuriate and kill them. He says to Congress, "I recommend liberal appropriations to carry out the Indian peace policy, not only because it is more christian-like and economical, but *because it is right.*"

EQUAL LIBERTY FOR ALL, WHITE OR BLACK.

54. Because the Republican party has always been the true advocate and exponent of liberty, and now is the only party in these United States which bears that character. During the late atrocious rebellion and bloody war it buried 350,000 men to maintain the Government of this country and the Union of these States upon the basis of freedom, for equal universal, impartial liberty, liberty for all classes of mankind, without distinction of race, color or birth.

55. Because the Republican party, after it had broken the fetters of 4,000,000 of human beings, did not stop with that noble act, but held the doctrine that the poorest and the blackest man is the equal of the whitest and the richest. It gave to the freedmen, civil and political rights till now the poorest black man, before the law, is the equal of the former dominant race.

56. Because William Lloyd Garrison, Gerritt Smith, Wendell Phillips, Frederick Douglass, and the whole body of the "original abolitionists," men ever devoted to the colored men, and profoundly acquainted with all that concerns their interest, are deeply impressed with a conviction that their lives and fortunes depend on preserving the ascendancy of the Republican party.

GRANT'S NOBLE CONDUCT TO COLORED MEN.

57. Because, President Grant, during the war always occupied an advanced position in respect to the assistance, encouragement and kind treatment which he extended to fugitive slaves, and this before the Government had fixed its anti-slavery policy. Experience and observation very early made him comprehend the situation, and no previous opinions formed without sufficient light, no party prejudices or affiliations could prevent him from immediately acting as far as he could, with humanity and justice to the colored race.

58. Because, as early as November 11, 1862, before Lincoln had issued his great Emancipation Proclamation, and when thousands of colored men, women and children, thronged his camp, he, by special orders, Numbers 13 and 15, directed guards to be established for their protection, quarters to be assigned for their use, clothes and provisions to be furnished for their necessities, employment to be given them, and proper compensation to be paid for their labor. The officers attending to these duties were ordered to report to him personally, and he proved himself emphatically the humane, provident and judicious friend of those poor fugitives.

59. Because his sagacity in the winter of 1865, practically inaugurated the Freedmen's Bureau, and all colored persons were provided by him with means to teach them self-support, and to minister to their moral and intellectual development, as well as to their physical needs.

60. Because he was among the very earliest of our Generals to encourage the enlistment of colored men, to recognize their equality before the law, and to give them an honorable position in the army. As a General he appreciated the vast amount of aid such a course would afford the course of loyalty, and as a statesman he comprehended the benefit it would confer upon the colored race.

61. Because General Grant was among the first of those who fully and unequivocally took official steps to protect colored soldiers. In a letter to General Lee, dated October 19, 1864, Grant said: "I shall **always regret the necessity of retaliating for wrongs**

done our soldiers," but regard it my duty to **protect ALL persons received into the Army of the United States REGARDLESS OF COLOR OR NATIONALITY.**"

62. Because Grant conceived the idea of placing freedmen on Southern lands, and protecting them in their work, which he faithfully and successfully did, even amidst all the cares, details, responsibilities, and dangers of the siege of Vicksburg, even in the busiest times, giving his cheerful attention to their communications and wants, and organizing free labor wherever he went.

63. Because Grant was convinced from the commencement of the rebellion, that slavery must be abolished that liberty might live; and in a letter to Mr. Washburne, dated August 30, 1863, he said of the "sum of all villainies" that he would not "be willing to see any settlement until this question is forever settled."

64. Because President Grant, on all proper occasions, has advocated the political and civil rights of the colored people, and has given them prominence, not only in his private utterances, but in his executive messages and official communications, as in his message in regard to Mississippi and Virginia, April 7, 1869, and in his first annual message, where he cordially commends the freedmen for their rapid progress in learning, their industry, and good conduct, and declares that all should be protected "without reference to original nationality, religion, color, or politics, only giving in return obedience to laws and proper respect for the right of others."

65. Because the Republican party, by express law, secured the remaining public lands of the Southern States exclusively to the actual settlers, thus affording the poorer classes, whether white or colored, to become freeholders, to possess homes of their own, to establish schools, to form communities and to be in all respects free and independent citizens.

APPOINTMENT OF COLORED MEN TO OFFICE.

66. Because in all departments of the civil service President Grant has appointed colored men to office, and among these appointments are Foreign Ministers, Collectors of Customs, Assessors of Revenue, Route Agents, Postmasters, Clerks, Messengers, etc., etc., and this not grudgingly or exceptionally, but largely and honorably, and taking pleasure in rewarding merit and doing justice to ability.

GRANT AND THE KU KLUX KLAN.

67. Because President Grant, so far as the law would allow him to go, has interposed between our colored fellow-citizens and the infamous, merciless, ferocious and brutal Ku-Klux assassins. For this interposition he has been denounced as an ambitious Cæsar and an unconstitutional tyrant; but neither vituperation or threats have had the smallest influence to deter him from the execution of this or any other duty. While he has endeavored to secure efficient legislation and protection for the black and white loyalists of the South, the great mass of the present Greeley coalition fought against every such attempt, and now to fill the cup of impudent atrocity, they call upon the colored men to abandon their benefactor.

PUBLIC LANDS AND WORKINGMEN.

68. Because the Republican party, being the party of the people and of the workingmen, has always had their interests in view in the management, sale and distribution of the public lands. While the Democrats, as a party, legislating heretofore in the interests of slave-holders, did not favor grants of lands for the purpose of opening up our immense Western regions to emigration and settlement, for educational

purposes, and for distribution in limited quantities to actual settlers, the Republicans have constantly endeavored to do this. They favored grants of public lands for railroads, canals, and wagon-roads so long as the interest of the poor man and actual settler demanded it, and with the attainment of that object they regard the public domain as sacred to the poor and enterprising emigrants, who there seek to create a country and to possess homes of their own. When this policy came up for consideration in the House of Representatives every republican member voted for it.

HOMESTEAD LAW.

69. Because the Homestead law was established by the Republican party, and is one of the first fruits of its ascendancy, the bill having been vetoed by that creature of the slaveholders—James Buchanan—in which act he manifested the antagonism to working-men which must animate all who enforce servile labor.

FREEDMAN'S BUREAU.

70. Because the Republican party, not content with giving freedom to the slaves, established the Freedman's Bureau in order to give them an education, protect their rights, secure them employment and compensation, instruct them in trades and the mechanic arts, and finally, to crown the whole and make them citizens indeed, endowed them with the ballot, thus enabling them to maintain their own political and personal rights, alike against injustice, aggression, and prejudice.

EDUCATION AND WORKINGMEN.

71. Because the Republican party, in the State and in the nation, is devoted to education, to the improvement, development and elevation of all classes, but especially of the workingmen. Amidst Democratic hatred, opposition and denunciation, the Republicans have persevered in their beneficent legislation for these purposes. It was they who established public schools in the District of Columbia, who instituted a Department of Education, who incorporated the Howard University, who have created Agricultural and Mining schools in the various States and Territories, who have set apart the proceeds of the public lands for the support of public schools, who exacted that the Rebel States should not be re-admitted unless their State constitutions provided for a permanent public school system for all classes, and who are anxious to make every citizen as eminent for intellectual culture, as he is for freedom and self-government.

72. Because President Grant, both as a citizen and as the Chief Magistrate of the nation, heartily concurs in these views and gives them utterance in his various messages. "The subjects of education and agricultural," he says, "are of great interest to the success of our Republican institutions, happiness and grandeur as a nation"; "the setting apart sections of public land for educational purposes should be continued."; "education is the groundwork of Republican institutions"; "the true prosperity and greatness of a nation is to be found in the elevation and education of its laborers." Such is the uniform tenor of his opinion on this important subject, showing him safe, wise and enlightened.

EIGHT HOUR LAW.

73. Because the Republican party, in the Congress of 1865-66, introduced the first bill, ever proposed by any legislators, to constitute eight hours a legal day's work. But as even some Republicans, like Lyman Trumbull (now among his congenial associates, the Democrats) united with the other opponents of the measure, the true Republicans, whose measure it was, were not able to carry it until June, 1868, when it was passed.

74. Because President Grant, schooled in manual labor and a workingman himself, was alive, from the first, to the importance of the eight hour law, and of the immense influence its legal enactment by the Government, would exercise in private workshops, corporations, farms, and the whole country. He sanctioned it with zeal, and when on some of the public works, though only eight hours labor a day was exacted, the price of two hours work was withheld, he interposed, May 19, 1869, in a proclamation to prevent such reduction. On other instances of the abuse being brought to his notice, he again stretched forth the executive arm to protect the laborer, and on May 11, of the present year, he issued another proclamation, which has effectually, and in all its significance, established this reform for every employee of the Government.

WORKINGMEN.

75. Because President Grant never alludes to the workingman without a tender appreciation and kind recognition, which shows how deeply he regards his interest. This is repeatedly manifested in his messages, where the "laborer," the "freedman," the "tiller of the soil," the "pioneer," the "actual settler" are all considered in terms of commendation, wise measures are proposed for their benefit, and honest industry and hard-handed toil are awarded the honor and regard they deserve. "Agriculture," he says: "agriculture is the groundwork of our prosperity." If Henry IV wished that "every peasant in his kingdom had a chicken in his pot each Sunday for his dinner," Grant not only wishes but does his utmost to make every workingman a freeholder, an educated citizen, and as one of the people, a sovereign.

76. Because the Republican party, through the eleventh resolution of its National convention, identified itself as the party of the workingmen, and as the party which gives due honor and dignity to labor and to capital, the above mentioned resolution says: "Among the questions which press for attention is that which concerns the relations of capital and labor, and the Republican party recognizes the duty of so shaping legislation as to secure full protection, and the amplest, for capital and for labor, the creator of capital, the largest opportunities and a just share of the mutual profits of these two great servants of civilization."

GRANT'S CIVIL QUALIFICATIONS.

77. Because President Grant, during the three years of his administration, has exhibited qualities and capacity as a civil ruler which may well be compared with his transcendent military abilities, and have made him alike, in war and in peace, an invaluable protector and conservator of the rights of all classes and the liberty of the whole country.

78. Because his excellence as a Civil Magistrate, his safe, considerate, humane, judicious, and progressive political views are strikingly manifested in his Inaugural Address and the Annual Messages he has transmitted to Congress. In these thoughtful and well-considered papers he says that "on all subjects I shall have a policy to recommend, but none to enforce against the will of the people;" that "the laws are to govern all alike;" that he "promises a rigid adherence to the laws and their strict enforcement;" that his "policy has been to learn the spirit and intent of laws enacted, and to enforce them accordingly;" that it is his "determination to do, to the best of his ability, all that shall be required of him by his oath of office;" promises precious to the nation, and which he has conspicuously fulfilled.

COMMERCE, MANUFACTURES, AND TARIFF.

79. Because President Grant, as should ever be the case with a Chief Magistrate, keeps wisely in view all the great interests of the country, well aware how

closely the various business avocations of a great republic are intermingled and woven together. He especially, in his messages, calls the attention of Congress to the state of our commerce. He says: "The whole nation is interested in securing cheap transportation from the agricultural States of the West to the Atlantic sea-board. To these States it secures a greater return for their labor; to the inhabitants of the sea-board it affords cheaper food; to the nation an increase in the annual surplus of wealth." He suggested means for the revival of our depressed commerce, the encouragement and extension of our mercantile intercourse, the building of vessels, the increase of our shipping, the enlargement of our carrying trade, and kindred topics of prominent and vital importance.

80. Because President Grant is in accord with the nation in fully appreciating the vast utility and inestimable value of American manufactures. He adequately estimates the consumption they give to home products, and the employment and support they furnish to so many thousands of our people. Extensive as manufactures now are, President Grant says in one of his messages that "it is to be hoped they will become more and more diffused, making the interest in them equal in all sections." Under Republican rule they will ever receive that judicious and constant encouragement which is suited to their condition and needs.

81. Because, under this administration, the tariff, which from the foundation of our government has been such a fruitful source of discordant sentiments, conflicting interests, and angry discussion, has been adjusted with a discrimination based upon experience and a fitness resulting from an impartial consideration of all interests and of the whole country. The adjustment made by the republicans of the last Congress is admitted even by democratic representatives, to be as wise and judicious as the present circumstances and state of the country will permit. The recommendations of President Grant upon this important subject were such as must find favor with all classes. He says that by a tariff "which will put a duty only upon those articles which we could dispense with, known as luxuries, and on those which we use more of than we produce, revenue enough may be raised, after a few years of peace and consequent reduction of indebtedness, to fulfill all our obligations." His ideas of "revenue reform" are alike practical and beneficial.

82. Because the business interests of the country absolutely require the thoughtful, safe, and judicious action which this administration has extended to them, and which would suffer wreck and destruction at the hands of the coalition now so desperately seeking to clutch the reins of power, and to turn the government into a mart for spoils and plunder.

5 IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION.

83. Because, notwithstanding the persistency of the *Democratic party* in seeking the votes of our naturalized citizens, it is the *Republican party* which is their real friend. The present Administration is the first that has put forth strenuous efforts for the safety and comfort of immigrants while on their way to our shores, for their protection after reaching our land, and for their security and equality after being naturalized. To this end not only have treaties been negotiated, but a special agent, peculiarly conversant with the subject, and thoroughly imbued with interest in it, was dispatched to Europe to present it there, to exchange views and to obtain facts and information. This task was performed with ability, and a comprehensive and well considered report was made upon it, which was published by Congress, and a direction and force have been produced which indicate the cordiality and welcome entertained by Republicans toward our naturalized citizens.

84. Because President Grant has personally interested himself in this subject, and has especially and at considerable length called the attention of Congress to it. He says: "Invitations have been extended to the cabinets of London, Paris, Florence, Berlin, Brussels, The Hague, Copenhagen, and Stockholm, to empower their representatives at Washington to simultaneously enter into negotiations, and to conclude with the United States, conventions identical in form, making uniform regulations as to the construction of the parts of vessels to be devoted to the use of emigrant passengers, as to the quality and quantity of food, as to the medical treatment of the sick, and as to the rules to be observed during the voyage, in order to secure ventilation, to promote health, to prevent intrusion, and to protect the females, and providing for the establishment of tribunals in the several countries, for enforcing such regulations by summary process. The number of immigrants ignorant of our laws, habits, etc., coming into our country annually, has become so great, and the impositions practised upon them so numerous and flagrant, that I suggest Congressional action for their protection. It seems to me a fair subject of legislation by Congress."

85. Because the Republican party, always true to its fellowship with all men, irrespective of caste, color, creed or nationality, who seek our land in order to become peaceful and industrious citizens, has lately, in its National convention, called the attention of the nation to this subject by the following resolution: "The doctrine of Great Britain and other European Powers concerning allegiance, 'once a subject always a subject,' having at last, through the efforts of the Republican party, been abandoned and the American idea of the right to transfer allegiance having been accepted by European nations, it is the duty of our Government to guard with jealous care the right of adopted citizens against the assumption of unauthorized claims by their former Government, and we urge continual, careful encouragement and protection of voluntary immigration."

ALL CITIZENS TO BE PROTECTED.

86. Because President Grant, as far as a factions and filibustering opposition would allow, has endeavored to protect every American citizen, whether native or foreign born, and has been actuated by the sentiment of Solon, that "an injury done to the most humble individual should be regarded by the Government as an outrage on the whole Constitution." And this, whether the victim was a black man in a Southern cabin, or a white ambassador in a foreign court.

POLYGAMY.

87. Because, while admitting the sacred principle of religious liberty, and the right of every man and woman to entertain, to advocate, and to promulgate, as long as they respect the rights of others, any opinion whatever of a theological character, President Grant is not willing to tolerate or to legalize polygamy in the United States or in any of our Territories. Upon this vital subject, he says: "In Utah there still remains a remnant of barbarism, repugnant to civilization, to decency, and to the laws of the United States. Territorial officers, however, have been found who are willing to perform their duty, in a spirit of equity, and with a due sense of the necessity of sustaining the majesty of the law. Neither polygamy nor any other violation of existing statutes will be permitted within the territory of the United States. It is not with the religion of the self-styled Saints that we are dealing, but with their practices. They will be protected in the worship of God, according to the dictates of their consciences, but they will not be permitted to violate the laws under the cloak of religion."

WASHINGTON, LINCOLN, AND GRANT.

88. Because the great services of Grant must ever enshrine his fame with that of Washington and Lincoln. Washington secured our independence from foreign domination. Lincoln proclaimed liberty throughout all the land and released us from the curse of slavery. Grant rescued us from the calamities and dangers of a civil war such as never was waged before in any age or land, and established us as a free nation. Washington gave us a republic, afterwards unhappily corrupted by slavery. Lincoln purified, exalted, and regenerated it. Grant saved it from the destruction which parriedal hands madly endeavored to inflict, and has blessed us with prosperity and peace. Washington was the founder, Lincoln the restorer, Grant the preserver of our liberty. Twice did the country call both Washington and Lincoln to the Presidency, and the nation has now decreed the same term of service to Grant, their peer.

GRANT'S TRADUCERS.

89. Because this nation owes it to itself to vindicate President Grant, who has made the United States famous throughout the world, from the calumny, vituperation, abuse, scandal and lies which the Greeley Democracy are heaping upon him, and trying, in vain, to blacken him, and bring him down to the nefarious level of his assailants. The country cannot forbear to show its appreciation of an honest Chief Magistrate, thus basely traduced, by re-electing him, although personally he scorns the shafts which are hurled at him, well knowing that time will give additional lustre to his fame, while oblivion will swallow up his slanderers. Calm and secure, he views the impotent efforts of his maligners illustrating the lines of Goldsmith:

"As some tall cliff that lifts its lofty form
Swells from the vale, and midway leaves the storm,
Though round its breast the rolling clouds are spread,
Eternal sunshine settles on its head."

GRANT'S PERSONAL SACRIFICE.

90. Because President Grant made a great personal sacrifice when he consented to be the Presidential candidate of the Republicans in 1868. He was at that time entirely content with his position, and peculiarly it was far better for him, but he gave it up at the call of the same country he had saved—he yielded his own wishes to that of the party of liberty and progress. Senator Wilson, in a speech delivered in Kendallville, Indiana, relates his own personal knowledge concerning Grant's first nomination. He says:

"We went to Grant and said to him 'General, you must be our candidate,' his answer was 'I have no public experience. There are hundreds of men in the country better fitted for the Presidency than I am. I am General of the army, and I have a good salary. It is a life office and I am a poor man. If I serve four years, I shall probably then go out and have nothing to do at my age of life, and I have no profession or trade by which to support my family. You had better take somebody else.' I say here before man and God that that was General Grant's position four years ago. We thrust the candidacy for the Presidency upon him, we made him take it, and the nation took him."

GRANT'S OFFICIAL AND DOMESTIC CHARACTER.

91. Because President Grant is personally and socially a man whom the people may justly admire, and for whom they may constantly cherish an affectionate enthusiasm. In his Kendallville speech, Senator Wilson speaks of General Grant's habits and domestic character. He says:

"Nineteen-twentieths of the accusations made

against him are wholly and entirely groundless. General Grant is what the world calls a family man. I don't believe that is a bad man who delights in the society of his wife and children. I have been to the White House often and say to you that I do not know a Congressman who knows so much about the condition of affairs in the United States as General Grant knows. I don't begin to know as much as he does. It is my candid opinion that a more honest, conscientious, upright and faithful man is not in public life in America. I say this on my conscience; and I say this at the same time that I admit that he has some faults."

PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES.

92. Because the platform of principles put forth by the Republican National Convention, is one upon which every lover of freedom can stand, which appeals with a noble pride to the glorious acts of the Republican party during the past eleven years, and marks out a course for the future alike suited to all sections of the country, and to all the inhabitants thereof. Liberty and equality; civil, political and public rights; the constitutional amendments; peace with foreign nations; civil service reform; public lands; revenue and taxation; honor, gratitude, and remuneration to soldiers and sailors; protection to immigrants and naturalized citizens; the franking privilege; workmen and capitalists; the suppression of violent and treasonable organizations, and the establishment of an honest, pure and free ballot everywhere; denunciation of repudiation, and a sacred pledge to pay the public debt; a tribute to the loyal women of America, and a just consideration for the honest demands of any class of citizens for additional rights; amnesty; powers of the States and of the Federal Government; the encouragement of commerce and ship-building; and an enthusiastic endorsement of Grant and Wilson. These are the topics of the Republican platform, and there is nothing comprised in it which can fail to meet the approval of every enemy of slavery, every lover of human rights, every friend of real reform. It comprehends all the varied interests of the Government and the people.

THE GREELEY PLATFORM.

93. Because the platform of the Greeley Democrats, so far as it contains any principles of value, is only "Republican thunder," which was stolen by the Cincinnati conspirators and soreheads, who sought to delude the people by assuming Republican virtues when they had them not. President Grant had furnished this thunder in his messages, and they stole it and maligned its author at the same time. They mixed poison with what they stole, and cunningly covered up in their concoction, the abandonment of the colored man to Ku-Klux power and other mischievous doctrines which would bear speedy and destructive fruit, were it possible for the country to be cursed by the election of Horace Greeley.

GOOD EFFECTS OF REPUBLICAN RULE.

94. Because, under Republican rule (except where so-called "Liberal Republicans," Tammany ruffians, Ku-Klux assassins, and Greeley Democrats prevent) there is throughout this republic, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of action, obedience to law, prevalence of order, peace and general prosperity. But under Democratic rule, in those portions of the country where Democrats and the brutal slave system had complete power, freedom of speech and of the press were proscribed, freedom of action circumscribed, freedom of locomotion controlled, and murder and assassination, and the terrible evils of a demoralized society were rife, and were never even measurably suppressed, until slavery was abolished, and Lincoln and Grant presided over the nation.

BALEFUL EFFECTS OF DEMOCRATIC RULE.

95. Because, were the Democrats restored to power chaos would come again, and a party of reaction would control the Government and exhibit scenes similar to those which occurred on the return of Charles the II to England, and which were witnessed in France when the Bourbons were re-instated. The consequences which would accrue from Democratic rule, have been portrayed by a writer whom the Greeley Democrats are bound to respect. This writer says:

"The brain, the heart, the soul of the present Democratic party is the rebel element of the South, with its Northern allies and sympathizers. It is rebel at the core to-day. It would come into power with the hate, the chagrin, the wrath, the mortification of ten bitter years to impel and guide its steps. It would devote itself to taking off or reducing tax after tax until the Treasury was deprived of the means of paying interest on the national debt, and would hail the findings of national bankruptcy with unalloyed gladness and unconcealed exultation. Whatever chastisement may be deserved by our national sins, we must hope that this disgrace and humiliation would be spared us."

These were GREELEY'S OWN utterances a year ago.

HORACE GREELEY AND B. GRATZ BROWN.

96. Because Republicans cannot support Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown, even if nothing is alleged concerning their unfitness for the offices of President and Vice President. They were nominated by an unscrupulous coalition representing neither patriotism, integrity, or principle—by a picaresque faction, incited only by hopes of power and plunder, and united by nothing except an insane hope to "beat Grant." Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown are thus in the camp of the Philistines and among the worshippers of Baal, where they must find fraternity and support. To their former associates they have become renegades, and now affiliate with Tammany thieves and Kuklux Klans.

REPUBLICAN RECOGNITION OF WOMEN.

97. Because Republican administrations have recognized women in the bestowment of office, and President Grant has appointed them to positions of responsibility and importance more than all preceding Presidents. The fourteenth resolution of the National Republican Platform shows that merit and rights are habitually respected by Republicans: "The Republican party is mindful of its obligations to the loyal women of America for their noble donation to the cause of freedom, their admission to wider fields of usefulness is viewed with satisfaction, and the honest demands of any class of citizens for additional rights should be treated with respectful consideration."

REACTION THREATENED.

98. Because there is now a momentous crisis in the affairs of the nation; a coalition has been formed of aspirants, soreheads, rebels, kuklux, copperheads, and sham democrats, to nullify and, if possible, to annihilate what has been achieved by the Republicans during the past eleven years. The cause of equal rights demands the assistance of all its friends. Not one of them ought to stand aloof because all the movements of the Republicans are not approved, or because all the acts of Grant do not meet a unanimous endorsement. Vital principles are at stake, and to desert them at this time on account of petty details would be, to use a simile of Wendell Phillips, to criticize a man for awkwardness when he is defending you from assassins.

HENRY WILSON'S GREAT WORTH AND SERVICES.

99. Because the Republicans present Senator Henry Wilson to the nation as their candidate for the Vice Presidency. No more fitting nomination was ever made. It is a tribute to excellence, integrity, and eminent ability. In him we behold a representative of the workmen, whose every pulse beats in accord with theirs; who was born among them; who has tasted the bitterness of poverty, even to asking his mother for bread when she had none to give him; who has endured the fatigues of hard-banded labor; who vainly

"Has begged a brother of the earth
To give him leave to toil;"

who, notwithstanding all these hardships, all these deprivations, all these cruel obstacles, broke through them all, and by the powers of his own brain has mounted to an elevation unattainable by the favorites of fortune and the children of wealth. As the Muse found Burns at the plough, so Independence, the

"Lord of the lion heart and eagle eye"

was with Wilson at the workman's bench. Schooled in the miseries of the poor, his soul thirsted and yearned for means and institutions to improve their condition, and give them education and opportunities. Studying by moonlight or by the blaze of a pine faggot, after a hard day's work, he has been intellectually, politically, and socially the architect of his own fortune. His great talents shone forth and were recognized by his fellow-citizens. They enlisted him in their service, and nobly has he done their work. The down-trodden and oppressed have ever found a champion in him. His eloquent voice has thundered in their behalf, and his practical and sagacious mind has conceived and established laws to succor and protect them. For nearly forty years he has been an active, avowed, and uncompromising enemy of slavery, and when others have talked he has worked; when others have dazzled with ornate generalities, he has boiled them down to effective action and wise law. No man in the Senate exceeds him in a knowledge of all the great questions belonging to public affairs. Never has he swerved in the slightest degree from the cause of liberty and the people. Republicanism is to him like the breath of life. His honor is spotless, his integrity without stain. Modest, able, firm, reliable, he is the very man to represent the people—to be the embodiment of the workman.

GRANT'S INESTIMABLE SERVICES.

100. Because this republic owes an incalculable debt of gratitude to the illustrious general who brought us safely out of the vortex of rebellion, and carried us safely through the nightiest civil war which history records; who, after serving as a soldier in Mexico, had a varied experience as pioneer, farmer, and trader, and learned to endure, to persist, and never to despair; who was aroused from his humble and contented position by the firing on Fort Sumter; who, four days after the proclamation of Lincoln for troops, had raised a company for the contest; who for some time was engaged, as usefully as humbly, in drilling the volunteers; who was appointed colonel without any request or knowledge of his own, and ultimately, step by step attained the highest military rank ever known in this country, every promotion being without his solicitation; who was first assigned to the District of Southeast Missouri; who, manifesting immediately that prompt and courageous inspiration which ever actuated him, seized Paducah, and thus secured Kentucky to the Union; who then entered upon a series of victories such as the world had never before witnessed—daring, brilliant, marked with the most profound military skill, consummate in conception, masterly in execution, calling into requisition the highest powers of the intellect, bringing into play every great quality of the human mind—courage, firmness, wisdom, foresight, magnanimity, executive ability, genius; who gained so many important battles that only a portion of them can be mentioned—Belmont, Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Iuka, Corinth, Oxford, Port Gibson, Big Black, Vicksburg and its multitudinous fights, Chattanooga, the Wilderness, Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, Appomattox, where Liberty gloriously terminated the armed hostility of the rebellion; who gained more battles than any other general known in history in the same length of time; who was never defeated, never out-manuevered, never out-generated; who was so fertile in expedients, so quick in adapting plans to needs and circumstances, and so instantaneous in arranging new processes as to render him invincible; who fought distant and successful campaigns by such accomplished generals as Sherman, Thomas, Sheridan, Rosecrans, Hooker, Burnside, Meade, and others, and directed their movements as efficiently as if they were under his own eye; who was as magnanimous when victory was gained as he was inexorable, and courageous during the conflict; who from the "modest stillness and humility" of peace has been elevated by his own inherent and vast powers of mind to be one of the "foremost men of all the world," who, as a civil magistrate, has displayed the characteristics demanded in that field, as he did those of a military nature when they were required; who, in fine, is of the people and for the people—theirs by intuition, instinct, inclination and action; theirs—living and dying; their shield, bulwark, and present and future President.

U.C. BERKELEY L



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